



EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING IMMUNIZATION AMONG THE MOTHERS OF UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

In Madhya Pradesh, child mortality is notably high at a rate of 69 for children under five, primarily due to preventable diseases. Many children miss vaccinations because their mothers lack knowledge, increasing their risk of communicable diseases. To address this issue, this study assesses a teaching program in Rewa's urban community.

Keywords: Child mortality, vaccination, communicable disease, prevention

INTRODUCTION

In 1985, the Indian government began the Universal Immunization Program to give vaccines to every child. But, even now, only 65% of babies are fully vaccinated in their first year. In 2014, they started Mission Indradhanush to aim for 90% by 2020. In Madhya Pradesh, a state in India, the 2015-16 report showed that only 63% of city kids and 50.2% of rural kids were fully vaccinated, making it 53.6% for the whole state. This shows that more work is needed to make sure all kids get their vaccines. This study evaluates the impact of a structured teaching program on the knowledge and attitudes of mothers regarding immunization for under-five children in a specific urban area in Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.

OBJECTIVE

This study aims to measure mothers' initial knowledge and attitudes about child immunization using structured questionnaires and an attitude scale. It will also evaluate the teaching program's impact by comparing pre-and post-test knowledge and attitudes. Additionally, the research will explore how demographic factors relate to post-test knowledge and attitudes.

METHOD

This research employed a quantitative approach with a quasi-experimental design using a one-group pre-test and post-test design to evaluate the effectiveness of a structured teaching program. It was conducted in the urban community of Dhekha, Rewa, with a sample size of 60 mothers of under-five children, chosen through purposive sampling. The independent variable is the Structured Teaching Program on immunization, while the dependent variables are the mothers' knowledge and attitudes regarding immunization. The study aims to assess the impact of the teaching program on these variables. The inclusion criteria encompass mothers with children under five living in the community area, specifically targeting those who have their first child in the family, while the exclusion criteria pertain to mothers who are unwilling to participate in the study. The tool used to assess is described in Table 1.

Table 1. Description of the tools used

Section	Content	Details
Data Analysis	Tools Used	Data Entry: Microsoft Excel, Analysis: SPSS v20
Section-A	Baseline Information of Mothers	Age, Religion, Education, Occupation, Source of Information
Section-B	Knowledge Questionnaire on Immunization	30 questions, Total Score: 30
Section-C	Attitude Assessment Using 3-Point Likert Scale	15 items, Total Score: 40

RESULTS

A significant difference exists between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores as discussed below in Table 2. With the calculated value surpassing the table value, the null hypothesis was rejected, and the research hypothesis accepted. Consequently, the researcher concludes that knowledge gain is a result of the structured teaching program on immunization, not by mere chance (Fig.1).

Table 2. Comparison of mean pre-test and post-test knowledge score on mothers regarding immunization

Knowledge score	MEAN	SD	't' test value	P- value
Pre test	10.95	3.74	7.83	P<0.05
Post test	15.13	3.64		

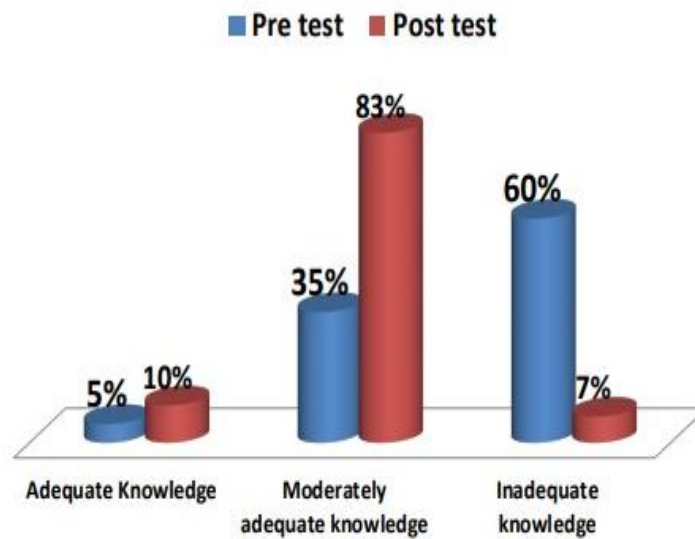


Fig. 1. Pre-test and post-test knowledge score of mothers Regarding immunization (n=60)

As discussed in Table 3, a notable distinction is evident between the mean pre-test attitude score and the post-test attitude score. The calculated value exceeds the table value, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis and the acceptance of the research hypothesis. Consequently, the researcher deduces that the shift in attitude is a result of the structured teaching program on immunization, not random chance.

Table 3. Comparison of mean pre-test and post-test attitude score on mothers regarding immunization.

Attitude score	MEAN	SD	't' test value	P value
Pre test	12.3	3.8	7.27	P<0.05
Post test	15.1	3.65		

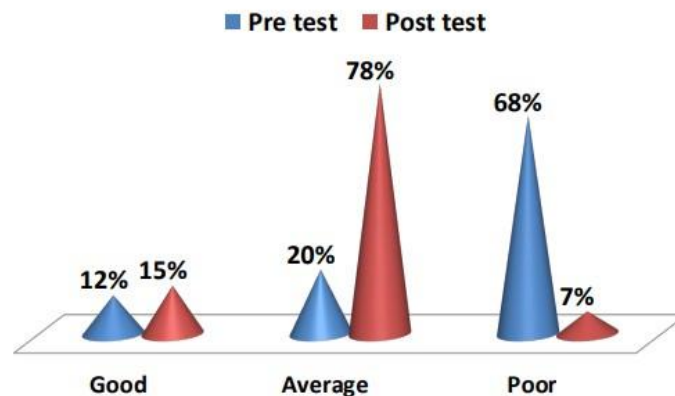


Fig. 2. Pre-test and post-test attitude score of mothers Regarding immunization (n=60)

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the structured teaching program using flashcards was highly successful in enhancing the knowledge and attitudes of mothers with children under 5 years old regarding immunization. As nurses, our primary responsibility is to contribute to the goal of eradicating communicable diseases in India by ensuring immunization for all the children under five years of age.

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Good Average Poor 12% 20% 68% 15% 78% 7% Pre test Post test.

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